# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1807. [No. 1871.


## SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE-STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
*A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.*
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

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*FOR SALE,*
An ANCHOR, of about 350 wt. and STAY, ready fitted for a vessel of 150 tons, entirely new and of the best English cordage. *Apply to*
Mordecai Miller.
March 20. d

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6 Hhds. best retailing Molasses
40 barrels of nice Tanner's Oil
28 bags of heavy Black Peper
3 pipes of French Brandy
3 do. Holland Gin, and
1 box of brown Platillas.

☞ *A part of the above Goods are a consignment, and will be sold unusually low by*
M. MILLER.
March 10. d

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*MARSTELLER AND YOUNG,*
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A quantity of *BEEF*—Boston inspection—No. 1 and 2—which will be sold on moderate terms. Feb. 3.—d

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Marsteller and Young,
*Have just received, and will sell low if taken from on board,*
8000 bushels Turks Island Salt.
*ALSO,*
17 Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.
January 16. d

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*Spanish Hides.*
1500 large heavy Spanish Hides
6000 wt. fine green Coffee—and
600 wt Indigo, Spanish Flotant
*For sale by*
M. MILLER.
February 20. d

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Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.
*Wadsworth & Butler,*
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
3 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a supe-
4 quarter casks do. do. } rior quality
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
600 bushels Lisbon SALT.
January 1

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3 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
1 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
*For Sale by*
Benjamin Shreve, Jun
d

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SEINE TWINE.
3,000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.
*ALSO,*
10 quarter casks Port Wine
10 boxes Spermacaeti Candles
12 kegs fresh Raisins—
*For sale by*
James Sanderson.
January 13. d

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For Sale or Rent,
A WELL finished three story *BRICK DWELLING HOUSE*, containing 7 rooms, with wash house, kitchen, smoke house, coach house and stable and other necessary buildings all of brick, situate on Royal street, a few doors from Gadsby's, and near the market. For particulars apply to
Robert Patton.
February 9. d

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*WANTED,*
A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill*.—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr. *Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.
March 17. d

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Landing,
*From the brig MARY and sloop JANE,*
FOR SALE BY
Lawrason & Fowle,
50 tons PLAISTER PARIS
50 barrels } N. E. RUM.
5 hogshead }
4 pipes Holland Gin
10 boxes mould candles
200 boxes smoaked Herrings
600 feet oars.
*IN STORE,*
30 chests imperial and young hyson teas, of a superior quality
10 bales Beerboon gurrahs
120 casks fresh raisins
80 barrels N. E. Rum
30 hogsheads } Retailing Sugars
70 barrels }
100 boxes soap
75 do. chocolate
2 cases cotton cards.
March 25.

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For Sale,
*(Now landing from sloop Mary-Ann.)*
20 Quarter casks Sherry Wine.
*And in Store,*
6000 bushels salt suitable for the fisheries
8000 lbs. Coffee.
*Wadsworth & Butler.*
March 5. d

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FOR RENT,
The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to
William Hodgson.
Sept. 25. d

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JOHN G. LADD
*Has just received and offers for sale,*
67 chests fresh Teas,
Consisting of Imperial, Hyson Shulan, Young Hyson and Hyson Skin of the best quality.
2 bales very fine India COTTONS.
*Also*, a quantity of SALT, suitable for the fishery.
Fresh Stone LIME, and
Red CLOVER SEED.
March 9 d

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For Sale,
A GROUND RENT of *Seventy-two Dollars* per annum, on Prince-street.
*WANTED,*
A few Shares of the Bank of *Alexandria* and *Potomac*.
Wm. Groverman, *Broker.*
March 17. d

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*FOR SALE OR RENT,*
A TANNERY, with convenient improvements thereon, in the town of Centerville. Apply to Mr. Daniel Harrington at the premises, or to the subscriber in Alexandria.
JOHN G. LADD.
February 25 d

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JUST RECEIVED
*AND FOR SALE,*
150 Sacks Liverpool stoved Salt, &
2600 Bushels do.
*On very moderate terms.*
Wm. Hodgson.
Jan. 3. d.

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Suwarrow Boots.
JOHN G. FRANCIS,
*From New-York,*
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he manufactures *Suwarrow Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and see for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.
January 5. d6m
*N. B.* He intends selling cheap for cash.

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Wanted to Charter,
A vessel of from 1000 to 1200 barrels, to load for *Madeira*, to which immediate dispatch will be given.
*Apply to*
James Patton.
March 28. 6t

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*Just Received,*
*And For Sale by COTTOM & STEWART,*
Carr's Stranger in Ireland.
*(Price One Dollar.)*
March 27 d.

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Just received from Philadelphia,
*By Captain Hand,*
29 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.
*Likewise on Hand,*
6 hhds. good Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use.
Joseph Dean.
March 17 d

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Wanted to Charter,
A vessel of about 800 barrels burthen, to load for a British Windward Island in the West-Indies.
William Hodgson.
March 16. d

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JUST RECEIVED,
One keg of the first quality *Chewing Tobacco.*
JESSE TALBOTT.
March 10. eo

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Plaister Paris & Boston Beef.
JUST RECEIVED,
*Per brig MARY, Captain HALL,*
60 tons PLAISTER
30 barrels No. 1 BEEF
80 half barrels MESS BEEF—and
50 boxes MOULD CANDLES—
FOR SALE BY
John and Thomas Vowell.
March 26. eo3t
*Also in Store,*
1500 bushels FINE SALT
60 hhds. MOLASSES.

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Public Sale.
*Will be sold, on the premises, on* WEDNESDAY, *the first of April next, at twelve o'clock,*
That large three story BRICK WAREHOUSE, situate on King-street, now in the occupancy of Messrs. *R. Veitch and Co.* Terms will be made known at the time and place of sale. Application may be made to the subscriber previous to the day of sale, who will treat for it at private bargain.
James Patton.
March 28. 3t

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PUBLIC SALE.
ON THURSDAY, the second day of April, at twelve o'clock, will be sold on the premises, on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, for approved indorsed negotiable notes,
The House and Lot
*Lately occupied as a Bank House.*
A deed of trust will be taken to secure the payment
P. G. Marsteller.
March 19. dts

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PUBLIC SALE.
BY VIRTUE of a deed of trust from *WILLIAM WILSON* to the subscriber, to secure the payment of certain sums of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on their respective premises, on the 7th day of May next, sundry parcels of Land, lying upon Union, Water, Fairfax and Queen streets, and twenty foot alley, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving his notes with an approved indorser, for the payment of the purchase money in three equal payments, and further to secure the purchase money, a deed of trust upon the land purchased.
James Keith, Trustee.
February 28. dts

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*Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.*

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For Freight or Passage.

The Schooner
SALLY,
Capt. Cook;
Burthen one hundred and two tons, will take a freight and passengers for BOSTON, or any other port to the northward.
*Apply to the Captain on board,*
at Ramsay's Wharf.
March 30. 3t

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☞ A Card.
Mr. GENERIS has the honor to inform the Ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria, that his next BALL will be on *Wednesday evening*, the 1st of April. He hopes the Ladies will do him the honor of attending.
March 30. 3t
☞ *No gentleman will be permitted to dance with boots on.*

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☞ Ice Cream.
AS application has several times been made to the subscriber for *Ice Cream*, this is to inform the public that he will in future have it every SATURDAY, when such as want may be supplied.
Also—*Calves Feet Jelly* for sale.
Matthew Eakin.
March 21. 2aw3w

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Joseph Mandeville,
*Corner of* KING *and* FAIREAX-STREETS,
*ALEXANDRIA:*
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of
WINES.
MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica
Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses
TEAS *of good quality,*
Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong
Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each of dozen bottles asserted; capers, olives and chovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c
March 19.

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To Sell or Rent,
Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—A[illegible] ral in the city of Washington. For[illegible] ply to
Sarah [illegible]
February 14. c

# CONGRESS.

## *HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.*

*Thursday, Feb. 19.*

*Debate on the resolution offered by Mr. Broom, to make further provision by law to secure the privilege of the writ of Habeus Corpus to persons in custody under or by colour of the authority of the U States.*

[CONCLUDED.]

Mr. EPPES spoke at some length in favor of the motion to postpone the subject. He contended that the writ of habeas corpus was amply secured by the constitution and needed no additional measures to guard it from violation. Gentlemen had mistaken their remedy; it should be an act against kidnapping.

Mr. D. R. WILLIAMS (S. C.) called for the ayes and noes, which were ordered to be taken.

Mr. J. CLAY (Penn.) was in favor of the resolution, and stated his reasons.—The circumstances at Charleston, S. C. which attended the refusal to obey a writ of habeas corpus showed the necessity of some further law to enforce the observance of the writ, and if the refusal was by virtue of the military authority of Wilkinson, the subject required investigation.

Mr. C. regretted that party considerations had been introduced into the debate. He considered it as a mere trap to get a few votes. The enemies of the resolution had resorted to the darkest times of federalism for examples to justify the conduct of Wilkinson; but if in these times men were transported or imprisoned, it was done by law, it was done by virtue of a statute of congress. But if a man is seized at New Orleans and transported 2000 miles, and then the question arises whether he shall be sent back for trial, this is worse than the alien law, it is worse than any thing done in federal times. If gentlemen will destroy the rights of the citizen, let them do it boldly and by statute, and not by the quibbling of the bar and by exciting prejudices against their political enemies. Mr. C. said he thought it was a very unfortunate thing for a man to be bred to the bar. It gave him such a turn to quibbling that he lost sight of [illegible] common sense. [Note Messrs. Early, Jackson, Bidwell, G. W. Campbell, Holland, &c. opponents to the resolution, are attornies.] The kidnapping of men, as Mr. Eppes had called it, he considered as an infraction of the writ of habeas corpus. It made little difference whether Wilkinson kept his prisoners at New Orleans and refused to obey the writ, or sent them down the river to Balize and then evaded the demand by saying that the prisoners were sent away and could not be had.

Mr. ELMER (N. J.) spoke at length in favor of the motion to postpone. He ridiculed Mr. Elliot for speaking of the holy attributes of the constitution contained in amendatory articles. Mr. Elmer could not comprehend how the constitution could be violated by infringing any provision contained in a mere amendment. He did not consider the writ of habeas corpus as so very important at all times. Wilkinson had acted like a good officer and an honest citizen.

Mr. E. said he would to prevent all future *rumpus* at New Orleans, advise the president to remove the *whole tote* of officers civil and military.

There were loud and reiterated calls for the question.

Mr. SLOAN said nothing but imperious necessity induced him to rise. The member from Virginia (Mr. J. Randolph) had at length brought it out in plain terms that Wilkinson had been many years concerned in a treasonable design. Suppose it is true, have not we, and have not the people of these U. S. great cause to rejoice that he has at last left the plot off, which otherwise might have brought destruction against these U. S. and turned against the conspirators?

Mr. S. said he would state to the house the inconsistencies of the member from Virginia. Here Mr. S. read the speech of Mr. Randolph as published in the National Intelligencer, on his resolution calling for information relative to Burr's conspiracy.

Mr. QUINCY asked if it were in order to read the speeches of gentlemen from the newspapers, and especially such miserable abstracts as are often given to the public.

Mr. SLOAN interrupted Mr. Quincy and called him to order.

The speaker said it was in order to read speeches, as it had been the practice before.

Mr. Sloan proceeded, and read the remainder of Mr. Randolph's speech from the Intelligencer. Mr. S. said he read it in order to hold up to the public the inconsistency of that gentleman. Then the affair was a great treason; now he calls it a petty intrigue. Would to God, said Mr. S. that the whole people of these U. S. could hear the sound of my voice.

Mr. KELLY (Penn.) supported the resolution in a speech of some length, and took an able and handsome view of the subject.

Mr. RHEA (Ten.) offered a few observations, but owing to the lowness and indistinctness of his voice, it is impossible to say which side of the question he defended.

Mr. RANDOLPH said, that when it was recollected what a serious charge had been preferred against him, and from what a high quarter (Mr. Sloan) it came, the house might wonder at his audacity in presuming to rise again. The charge was a serious one, and came from no ordinary person, it came from a person who had acted a conspicuous part, and who was a leading character in the majority of that house. It affected him so much, said Mr. R. that he could hardly speak. How dare I go home and meet my constituents after being denounced to the public by such high authority.

Mr. R. remarked that if his observations were quoted correctly, he should have no reason to complain; but he protested against the speech which had been read as his, and against all others which had been attributed to him, the last twelve months. Mr. R. then proceeded to observe, that he supposed the public would have a second edition of his speech, which had been read by Mr. Sloan, and that it was very unfortunate they could not have a fac similie of the delivery, and know all the graces of elocution with which it was uttered this second time.

After three days debate on the resolution the question for posiponing it indefinitely was taken by yeas and nays, and carried by a majority of two—Yeas 60—Nays 58.

## BATTLE OF JENA.

*[From a German publication.]*

Whoever is acquainted with the Prussian states, will certainly see with vexation an edifice undermined, that once contained so much excellence, and which might so easily once more have retrieved its ancient dignity and consistency, if the heads of the empire had understood the prognostics of the times, and had been willing to submit to a few necessary reforms. A reform was particularly requisite in that part of the military system which excluded from all promotion in the army the most learned and enlightened members of society, viz. the higher classes of the citizens, not of the rank of nobility; and it is remarkable, that an order issued in France, similar to that which appeared in Prussia some years ago, permitting the nobility alone to be promoted, preceded the disturbances in the army which ended in the breaking out of the revolution.

Those who are well informed on the subject assure us, that prince Lewis Ferdinand of Prussia, the night before the battle of Saulfeldt, in which he fell, foretold to several of his confidential friends the fate of the Prussian army. The counsels of col. Von Pfuhl were never listened to from the beginning.

Three principal errors probably hurled the Prussian army into the gulph of destruction. The first was an inconceivable disregard of any thing like a regular plan, and a heedless security. Only a few hussars were stationed in the Thuringer wood and hills, the passes and fastnesses of which could have been insurmountably defended against the most superior force in the world by a few cannon and sharp shooters. It is incredible, but nevertheless true, that the Prussian generals left all the important passes on the Saal unoccupied; and when this was remarked by some Saxon engineers, they were laughed at as if no enemy could come there. The Prussians had almost no reconnoitering parties, and that they never suspected that the emperor of the French, with his main body, had advanced within a few miles of them.

How differently was the emperor Napoleon supplied in this respect; and how far superior was he in point of vigilance and activity? When he had fixed his head quarters at Auma, early in the morning two prisoners were brought in who had been seized as spies. It soon appeared, however, that they were very honest men, as in their answers they completely coincided with each other. One of them was the son of the celebrated Scottish baronet, sir John Sinclair, who was studying at the university of Gottingen, and having been on a visit to Gotha, the road by which he was returning was cut off, and he was travelling through the Prussian main army to Leipzig. His companion was a garrison preacher of Gotha. The young Scotsman had a plan of study drawn up by his father in his pocket-book, and soon proved his innocence. The emperor himself conversed with him so early as 2 o'clock in the morning, and when he learned from them that the Prussians had no suspicion of his being so near, he exclaimed, turning to the bye-standers, "Ils se tromperont furieuse-ment ces perruques!" (How these wise acres will be deceived!) Both were kindly dismissed with passports.

The Prussian patroles allowed themselves to be cheated by the most trifling appearances. An officer commanding a body of horse, which was sent out from the royal camp towards Naumburg to reconnoitre, returned without going to Naumburg, because when half way he learned from a traveller that they knew nothing of the French at Naumburg. From such extraordinary security no other consequences could follow.

The second grand error was the unaccountable neglect of every means for securing subsistence for an army of 140,000 men.

The barren country of Weimar was in no condition, neither was it by any means prepared, to subsist this army along with its appendages. There was no bread, no brandy, no beer, for the soldiers, and no fodder for the horses.

The third and most decisive error lay in the false calculations that were made respecting the movements of the enemy, and the unfortunate choice of positions.

The antient fortresses and bulwarks of the Prussian monarchy, which would have greatly obstructed the progress of the French army, were in an untenable condition and without provisions; and in the event that the battle was to have been lost, there was no place of assembling made known—no rallying point was fixed upon. The discomfited corps, therefore, retired in quite different directions, and were almost all made prisoners.

On the decisive day, the 14th of Oct. the left wing was not formed in the same line, not united with the centre. This want of unity had this effect—that two separate and distinct battles were fought at one and the same moment, and that upon a ground not very extensive. After the duke of Brunswick was wounded there was no commander in chief to direct the Prussian army. The corps fought singly, without plan and without concert, and many regiments did not engage at all—very little of the strength or position of the enemy was known. The Saxons, who fought on the left wing, generally assert, that on the day of battle they either received no orders at all from the officers under whose command they were, or that the orders they did receive were such as could not have been executed. They were soon obliged to deliver up their remaining ammunition to the Prussians, and they lost their cannon when the retreat began, in consequence of having no cavalry to cover them. Lastly, the Prussian army was detained and hindered in its flight by the croud of waggons and horses, and their unusually great quantity of baggage. This complete overthrow and destruction was not owing, however, to any want of bravery. That the Prussians, under all these difficulties, fought with courage and perseverance, is testified by the French themselves.

The victorious emperor Napoleon conducted the events of the 14th of October with steadiness and the keenest prudence. He lodged the night before this eventful day in the castle of Jena, and on the following morning, as is asserted at Jena, he reconnoitered from the top of the old observatory (commonly called the Fox Tower) the opposite heights on the road to Weimar, and witnessed the bloody battle that took place between the French that were marching through the Muhlenthal and the Saxons and Prussians posted on the Sneckenberg. Not far from this spot is the chain of sandy hillocks, which present, as it were, a steep wall on the Saal. There is here a coppice, known through the whole neighborhood by the name of the Baugthales, a place celebrated in the annals of the Jena Muses, on account of the combats that used formerly to take place between the students at that spot.—This is the pass which the emperor Napoleon fortified so strongly, and in such a masterly manner, with heavy cannon, and which is spoken so highly of in the official accounts of the battle. Besides this, the rapidity of the evolutions of the French army astonished the Prussian generals.—In every manœuvre attempted by the latter they were anticipated. What, however, most surprised these officers, was the French artillery. The most courageous soldiers could not approach the showers of balls which preceded the march of the columns, without trembling. The regiment of Larish, for example, was 2000 men strong, and in a few minutes only 150 men were left standing, having been stationed opposite to a battery of eight field pieces.

## BONAPARTE's DECREE.

*From the (Boston) Repertory.*

Bonaparte's Decree touches our interest, it might therefore be expected to rouse among us a spirit of inquiry. But apathy seems hitherto, even in this instance, that we naturally thought the very sensorium was wounded, to have prevailed over avarice. If vessels will still go to sea, and if the offices still underwrite upon them, it is time to forget our fears and attend to our business.

It may therefore seem to most persons too late by a month to inquire what will be the effect of the French Decree. The subject has had its newspaper day and is consigned to oblivion.

Whether it is really a dead letter, yet depends on Mr. Talleyrand. It is not too late therefore to consider its probable operation, though we are not to expect that our government and our public will take a very attentive part in the discussion.

By the Decree all English manufacture wherever found is prize. Bonaparte was then in Germany. By this measure every store of goods, no matter what goods, German, Dutch or Italian, was opened to his commissaries. The amount of this plunder by privateering on land has been stated at sixty millions of dollars; an ample and seasonable supply to the wants of his army. His disposition too will no doubt find the same pretence a convenient one to strip his allies again and again as often as "imperious necessity" shall require.

Perhaps it will turn out that the ultimate end and designs of the decree was only to commit burglaries on the land and not to encourage piracies at sea.

It is scarcely possible that Bonaparte should subsist, much less reward his army of half a million of soldiers without robbing every thing that is property as he goes.

Here then is motive enough for the decree. If however it was intended to authorise the plunder of all neutrals on the high seas, according to the strict letter of the decree, many other things are to be considered. The Germans and Italians are prisoners in his hands, and the last shirt of their last shirt, they dare not complain. But Bonapart's power on the ocean is little, and that of his adversary irresistably great.

Suppose that Bonaparte could effectually put a stop to the use of all British fabricks from the Adriatic to the Baltic, his subjects and allies must either go without those articles or fabricate them for themselves. Many of them, the hard wares woolens, and cottons, are in the highest degree essential to life and comfort. They cannot be dispensed with and if they could the slaves of Bonaparte would feel his rigor in the "tyrannous breathing of every north wind" they would see it with shame and stifled anger in their poverty and rags—If they should still get a scanty supply of English goods by a circuitous and hazardous trade prices will be raised, they will enjoy less, and pay more for that little.

If visionary men, who hate England so heartily as to see, because they choose to see her fall in every thing, if they imagine that French Europe will instantly revive and extend its own manufactuses so as to need no goods from England, we might easily confute their arguments without subduing the hatred that suggested them.

It is enough to say in answer, this violent war is no time for the progress of continental capital, skill and industry. The importance of most of the raw materials must depend on the courtesy of those very Englishmen whom it is expected to ruin.

Besides the distribution of continental manufactures is already or might be made by the English next to impossible by sea. And if they are to be transported by land from Spain where the wool grows to Hamburg, Dantzic or Amsterdam, Bonaparte's subjects and allies will be clad as expen-

sively as the Argonauts who went with Jason to get the golden fleece.

For these reasons it is probable Bonaparte expects no other advantage from the operation of his decree on the continent than the important one of putting into his hand a false key to unlock every store of goods from Trieste to Vistula.

Let us turn to the sea and ask what were his views in regard to neutral commerce. It is obvious that the decree can operate only on neutral commerce. British property was, before its publication, subject to capture, and as British ships sail with convoy, the effect of the decree is to banish neutrals from the sea. It augments the risk on neutral navigation and leaves it on British navigation and to annihilate that of neutrals.

If however the good sense of the decree should be further sought for, it would be said neutral cargoes will be prize. The ocean becomes tributary to the master of the land. Frequent captures would oblige neutrals to arm and oppose force to force or they would receive all their supplies in British bottoms. Both sides of the alternative would be disagreeable to France, and either of them would defeat the design of the decree.

If the spirit of privateering should be roused anew in France, prizes would not enrich the government. Besides the effect of once more entrusting French seamen to the sea, would be to lock them up in English guard houses and prison ships.

Even if the decree could be enforced so as to annihilate neutral commerce, as if executed to the letter it certainly would, is it conceivable that France could wish to accomplish it? Can it be that the French statesmen are blind, we will not say to the value, but to the absolute necessity of neutral navigation? What enabled France to receive without diminution the sugar crops of Martinique and Guadaloupe but the intervention of neutrals? Bonaparte has boasted to his senate that his colonies have flourished by the war. If England should wish to obstruct this stream of plenty that has been regularly poured into France, it would not seem strange. But that France should attempt it is surprising. What should we think of the travellers in the caravan if in the midst of the desart they should eat their camels?

Great Britain has abundant means in her hands for counteracting this decree, and by every law of nature and nations, she has a right to exist, there would be no just and scarcely any plausible reason to reproach her for resorting to them.

When great men and great measures are in question we often deceive ourselves by looking too deep for the motives that produced them. Bonaparte is no doubt a man of penetration. But the operation of his decree is rather an affair of calculation than sagacity. Probably he has undertaken to act like a soldier in a case that required his mature consideration like a merchant. His decision is as quick as his discernment and his foibles are of the same size as his talents. His vanity and obstinacy are known to be boundless. Humbled and enraged to see Great Britain every where waving a necromancer's wand to tarnish his trophies and disfigure his triumphs, we may ascribe his decree to his anger rather than his policy. If, however, Talleyrand was not heard at first, his councils will be allowed to make its future operation a convenient instrument of delusion and terror to strip or to spare neutrals, that is to say the Danes and Americans; and the treatment we are to expect will depend altogether on the good or ill success of Bonaparte's arms, not in the least on the spirit of our people or the foresight of our rulers.

*Translated for the Federal Gazette.*

## PROCLAMATION

*By the Chief of the government of Hayti.*

The numerous abuses which have taken place in the different parts of the government, particularly in the custom-house department, have obliged me to take rigorous measures to repress them. The notices which I have given to these hardened and faithless officers, have not brought them to their duty; and my kindness towards foreigners, who came to trade in our ports has only served as an incentive to their fraud.

It is therefore necessary to adopt severe measures, in order to remedy these abuses which have deprived government of its resources.

Consequently to put a stop to such dilapidations, I do order as follows.

1. Every Haytian or foreigner, convicted of having fraudulently endeavored to land or take on board any goods, with a view to avoid the payment of duties, shall be condemned to be hung, and his effects confiscated to the use of the state.

2. Every officer convicted of having lent a hand to such fraud, shall be condemned to be hung, and his effects confiscated to the use of the government.

3. Every person convicted of having fraudulently embarked or debarked from one vessel to another, any merchandise shall also be condemned to be hung, and his effects confiscated.

4. The custom house officers in particular (and the other officers of the government) are charged with the execution of the present order; and they shall be considered as accomplices in all offences of this nature, of which they shall not inform.

The present proclamation shall be printed, read and affixed to the doors of the different custom houses, &c.

Given at head-quarters, at the Cape the 30th January 1807, the fourth year of Independence.

The chief of the government,

HENRY CHRISTOPHE.

By his excellency,

The sec'ry, of the government.

ROUANEZ jun.

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## RICHMOND, March 27

AARON BURR, ex-vice-president of the U. S. is now in this city, guarded as a state prisoner.

We have had no opportunity of conversing with his escort, but a gentleman, who travelled with them in the stage, has given us the following account of the manner of his arrest, obtained from THEIR lips. It is not to be expected that it should be completely correct; but we shall hereafter amend whatever imperfections which we may be fortunate enough to detect.

Colonel Burr was apprehended in the Tombigbee country in the first days of March: perhaps the 3d, in the following manner:*

A gentleman whose name is represented to us to be Perkins, was at a public house in a village in that country a few miles (perhaps 18 or 20) from the Spanish line. He was in company with the sheriff of the county.

About 11 o'clock at night a gentlemen rode up to the door, and enquired for the house of a major—who lived in the neighborhood. He was followed by another, who turned out to be his companion. The strangers were told, that the house of the major they enquired for, was at some distance from the tavern; and that they would have to cross a water course which had been swollen by the waters and might be dangerous of access. The strangers however, persevered in their intention; and left the door of the tavern.

Mr. Perkins was surprised by these singular movements; that men, at that late hour of a cold night should leave the comforts of a tavern, and explore a dangerous road of which they were professedly ignorant; the idea was a source of considerable astonishment. It naturally led to some speculation upon the character of the strangers, and he could not start any rational explanation of their mysterious conduct, but that they were robbers, who intended to pilfer the major's house. He determined, if possible, to prevent their design; and prevailed upon his companion (the sheriff) to accompany him to this scene of meditated robbery.

When they arrived, the major was from home. One of the gentlemen was in the house; the other had retired to the kitchen, to warm his shivering limbs. The first glance which Mr. P. caught of this visitant of the kitchen, convinced him that the mysterious stranger was no other than col. Burr: Whether Mr. P. recognized him from a previous acquaintance with his person, or from the fire of his eye, the shape of his face and person, so well corresponding to the description which he had received of him; the gentleman with whom we had conversed was incompetent to inform us. Certain it is, Mr. P. suspected that the stranger who stood before him with his white hat slouched over his face and with all the habiliments of a man so perfectly different from those in which he commonly appears, was the very man whose name had rung for several months from one corner of the U. S. to the other. It was A. Burr.

Mr. P. determined to arrest him. He repaired to Fort Stoddart on the Mobile, and prevailed upon lieut. Gaines (the commandant at that Fort) to accompany him with a small file of soldiers. In the mean time, col. Burr had sent back his companion (by the name of Ashley, whose name was mentioned in our last paper under the Frankfort head) for some purpose unknown; and requested his new companion the sheriff, to show him on the way to the Spanish line.

On the road, they met the file of soldiers accompanied by Mr. Perkins & lieut. Gaines. "What," says col. Burr; or words to that effect; "do soldiers travel here in this style, on horseback?" "No," answered his companion. Col. Burr is said to have immediately dropt his bridle, and clasping his hands together, to have uttered some ejaculation of vehement emotion; what that was, we cannot trust ourselves to describe. Lieut. Gaines advanced up to him, and interrogated him whether he was not col. Burr. The scene closed by lieut. Gaine's ominous words:

"You are my prisoner sir."

An escort of eight men accompanied col. Burr from that quarter of the country on their way to Washington. They crossed at Cole's ferry—On Monday morning between the hours of eleven and twelve they passed Prince Edward Court House. On Wednesday evening about five o'clock they arrived in Fredericksburg. Here they met with a gentleman from Washington, who was instructed to order them to Richmond, and on last evening the stage conveyed them to our city, col. Burr and his escort of seven men. The gentleman who met them at Fredericksburg has accompanied them to this place, and bears a communication from the executive to the United States attorney for this district.

He is conducted to this city, to undergo an examination before chief justice Marshal.

* It is presumed from this circumstance, that Col. Burr was not far from the Florida line; that he was to take refuge in the dominions of Spain, the only spot of ground in that quarter of the country, where he was exempt from the authority of the U. States; and that he intended to descend the Mobille and repair to *Pensacola*.

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# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

*Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated Feb. 7, 1807.*

"Several American vessels have been brought in here and St. Kitts, bound to the Spanish Maine. Recent instructions are announced to have been received by admiral Cochrane, and communicated to the court here, from admiral Dacres, directing the seizure of all vessels so destined. The particular grounds of this communication are not generally known, but the prevalent idea is, that they have arisen from some papers intercepted in a Spanish packet taken by one of admiral Dacres' squadron which are said to disclose some arrangements for carrying on an illegal trade; the Spaniards being induced, on account of the invaded and threatened state of their southern possessions, to employ neutrals to either carry off the produce or treasure of the country considered in danger, or to supply ammunition and other means for its defence."

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In the British house of Commons, in December last, Lord Castlereagh, after taking notice of the defenceless state in which the garrison of Beunos Ayres had been left for nearly four months without any reinforcement, said that "it was not merely in that point that the negligence and inattention of his majesty's ministers are to be seen; there is another and very interesting part of South America, where a little timely assistance on the part of the British government to the operations of general Miranda might have produced the most important advantages to this country. We have sufficient forces in the W. Indies to have assisted general Miranda. But our naval and military officers in that part of the world could not venture to stir for want of instructions from government.

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## AMERICAN IMPROVEMENTS
### *IN PHYSIC.*

DOCTOR THOMAS BEDDOES, the celebrated English Physician, is a great reader of American books. He has abandoned the Old School on the question of Contagion, and become a convert to the non-contagiousness of yellow fever. In a letter to one of his correspondents he writes thus, "I do not know any country in *which so much has been done for Medicine as in America*; if you except the introduction of Vaccine Inoculation, the most useful practice ever fallen upon." Indeed it must be owned, that since the appearance of the yellow fever in 1791, and more especially since the commencement of the first American perodical work on Medicine at New-York, in 1797, a new Æra has commenced in the history of that profession.

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RECAPITULATION of the Return of the whole of the MILITIA of the United States; by the President, to the last Congress, together with the amount of ordnance, arms, ammunition, and accoutrements.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major-generals | 73 |
| Brigadier-generals | 197 |
| Quarter master generals | 17 |
| Adjutant generals | 16 |
| Aids-de-camp | 106 |
| State engineer | 1 |
| Commissary generals of purchase | 2 |
| Commissary generals of issues | 1 |
| Brigade majors | 145 |
| Pay master generals | 2 |
| Surgeon generals | 2 |
| Physician generals | 2 |
| Apothecary general | 1 |
| Deputy quarter master general | 1 |
| Waggon master general | 1 |
| Brigade quarter masters | 62 |
| Lieut. colonels commandant | 865 |
| Majors | 1,746 |
| Adjutants | 847 |
| Quarter masters | 690 |
| Paymasters | 476 |
| Surgeons | 593 |
| Surgeons' mates | 365 |
| Serjeant majors | 516 |
| Quarter master sergeants | 275 |
| Drum majors | 500 |
| Fife majors | 476 |
| Captains | 7,689 |
| Lieutenants | 7,642 |
| Ensigns | 7,220 |
| Sergeants | 25,270 |
| Corporals | 2,683 |
| Musicians | 11,368 |
| Rank and file | 488,123 |
| Grand Total. | 557,906 |

*Ordnance, arms, ammunition, and accoutrements.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 8 | brass twelve pounders |
| 60 | brass six pounders |
| 31 | brass four pounders |
| 141 | brass three pounders |
| 2 | howitzers |
| 10 | iron nine pounders |
| 3 | iron six pounders |
| 6 | iron four pounders |
| 12 | iron three pounders |
| 273 | |
| 772 | artillery side arms |
| 14,726 | sabres |
| 12,155 | pairs of pistols |
| 214,237 | muskets |
| 49,013 | rifles |
| 126,326 | bayonets |
| 115,533 | catridge boxes |
| 38,808 | knapsacks |
| 105,809 | steel ramrods |
| 803 | espontoons |
| 22,464 | pounds of powder |
| 830,261 | catridges with balls |
| 139 | tumbrils and waggons |
| 820,127 | loose balls |
| 68,032 | wires and brushes |
| 275,193 | flints |
| 72,949 | scabbards and belts |
| 45 | stands of colors. |

### *A WOMAN'S SERMON.*

DEAR FRIENDS,

THERE are three things I very much wonder at:—The first is, that children should be so foolish as to throw up stones, brick bats and clubs into fruit trees to knock down the fruit; if they would let it alone, it would fall itself:—The second is, that men should be so foolish and even wicked as to go to war and kill one another; if they would only let one another alone, they would die of themselves. And the third and last thing, which I wonder most of all at is, that young men should be so unwise as to go after the young Women; if they would only stay at home the young Women would come after them.

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For London, direct,

*The new SHIP*

SACHEM,

JACOB B. EARL, Master;

To sail in all this week. For passage only apply to the CAPTAIN on board or to

James Patton.

March 31. d5t

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JUST RECEIVED

*From PHILADELPHIA, and for sale by the subscriber,*

An elegant and fashionable assortment of ladies' and childrens' Morocco and kid SHOES, and men and boys PUMPS and SHOES.

Charles Pascoe.

March 31. 6t

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To Rent.

I WILL RENT the three story brick-house with all the back buildings attached thereto, On King and Patrick streets, formerly occupied by *Davey Davey* as a tavern—For terms apply to

*Wm. N. Mills.*

March 27. eotf

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*Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.*

## United States Court, fifth Circuit and Virginia District.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1806.

In Chancery.

John M'Iver, assignee of Josiah Watson, plaintiff—*against*
Bird, Savage and Bird, James Watson, John Watson, jun. James Taylor and Richard M. Scott, defendants.

THIS cause was this day heard on the bill, answers, replications thereto, exhibits, and the proceedings in the suit lately depending in this court, between Robert Bird, against Josiah Watson and John Love, and was argued by counsel. On consideration whereof the court not now deciding on the respective claims of the parties to the lands in the proceedings mentioned, doth adjudge, order and decree that the marshal of this district, or one of his lawful deputies, after having advertised the time and place of such sale for five weeks successively in one or more newspapers printed in the town of Alexandria and city of Washington) do expose to sale, at public auction, the tract of land in the proceedings mentioned, called *Buckland*, either altogether or in parcels as the parties may agree; or in case of their disagreement, in the way he may think will most enhance the price thereof, upon the following terms, to wit—One-fifth part of the purchase money agreed to be paid therefor, to be in cash, and the balance in four equal annual payments, bearing interest from the date if not punctually paid, taking bonds with sufficient securities from the purchaser or purchasers, payable to the marshal, for the use of such of the parties to this sale, and the sale aforesaid, as may hereafter be adjudged entitled thereto, and retaining the title to the said lands as security for the payment of the said annual instalments; and in case default be made in the said payments, or either of them that shall fall due, that the said tract of land, or the lot or lots for which the payments shall not have been made according to the tenor of the sale, be set up for public sale by the marshal, for ready money, after the time and place of such sale shall have been advertised in manner as aforesaid and the proceeds of sale to be applied to the discharge of the sums remaining due on the purchase of the said tract of land, or the lot or lots so to be sold, and the surplus, if any, to be paid to the original purchaser. And if the parties shall prefer the said tracts of land being sold in two or more lots, or the marshal or his deputy who may act, shall be of opinion in case of their disagreement, that the value of the said tract of land will be enhanced by a division thereof, the court doth direct that he have the same divided into as many lots as the parties shall agree on, or he think best, by the surveyor of the county of Fauquier, and sell the same so divided, and that he bring the said bonds and pay the money so to be received in cash at the sale, after having defrayed the expences thereof and of the division if any shall be made into court, subject to its future order, and the marshal is directed to report his proceedings to the court; and the court doth further order and decree, that the defendants, trustees for Mrs. Watson, be permitted to reap and carry off the now growing crop from the said lands, and that the marshal sell the same, subject to that privilege, and this is to be without prejudice to any suit that Robert Bird, Bird, Savage and Bird, may hereafter bring, claiming the profits of the said lands, against the said defendants, trustees as aforesaid.

A copy. Test.

WM. MARSHALL, *Clk.*

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IN pursuance of the foregoing decree will be sold the *land and premises* therein mentioned, called Buckland, lying in the counties of Fauquier and Prince William—The sale will be made on the premises, on the 16th day of May next, and the land will be sold entire, or in lots, as may be thought proper on the day of sale.

*Also*, Under a decree of the said court, pronounced at the May term, 1803, between Robert Bird, plaintiff, against Josiah Watson and John Love, defendants, will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, *a tract of Land*, lying in the county of Westmoreland, called Chantilly. The sale will be made on the premises, on the 12th day of May next.

Benjamin Mosby, D. M.
*for Jos. Scott, M. V. D't.*

[March 24] 2awts

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## ☞ A Bargain.

I WILL dispose of my *TAN-YARD*, in the town of *Dumfries*, together with all the stock of *Leather* and *Bark* now on hand.—The House and Lot will be sold on a liberal credit, or exchanged for Wet Goods—the stock of Leather and Bark may be had with the Lot, for which cash must be given. A description is deemed unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase will certainly view the property first. I will only add that, the house is convenient and comfortable, and the yard supplied with every utensil necessary for the tanning business.

Thomas Jacob.

Dumfries, March 14. [18] 2awtf

*N. B.* The House and Lot will be sold low for cash.

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## Extract from an act of the Corporation of Alexandria for the extinguishment of Fire.

Sec. 7. If any person who shall be present at any fire, shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or direction of any officer who shall be appointed by any fire company now established, or which may be hereafter established, knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars: Provided the name of such officer shall have been first published in one of the public papers printed in the town.

At a meeting of the STAR FIRE COMPANY, at the court house, on Saturday the 7th of March, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year—

JOHN JANNEY, *President.*
JOHN ROBERTS, *Vice-President.*
THOMAS SHREVE, *Treasurer.*

*W. S. Moore,*
*William Reily,*
*George Drinker,* } Commanders.

*William Douglass,*
*Andrew Scholfield,*
*A. C. Cazenove,* } Regulators.

*Andrew Fleming,*
*Joseph Milburn,*
*Daniel M'Leod,*
*John Muir,*
*Phineas Janney,*
*Jacob Janney,* } Property Men.

NEHEMIAH CARSON, *Clerk.*

March 25. eo3t

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## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of *Davey and Mills*, was dissolved on the 17th instant—and *William N. Mills* is solely authorised to settle all accounts of the late firm.

William N. Mills,
Surviving Partner of Davey and Mills.

January 23. eotf

☞ All those indebted to the above firm are requested to discharge their respective dues on or before the 10th day of April next, otherwise suits will be commenced against them, without respect to persons.

## William N. Mills,

CONTINUES to carry on the *Grocery & Flour Business*, in the house formerly occupied by Davey and Mills—

*And has just received,*

2500 weight Firkin Buter,

In complete order for shipping.

January 23. eotf

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## For Sale,

BETWEEN three and four hundred acres of PRIME LAND, lying on the new turnpike road, about 22 miles from Alexandria. This tract is well watered, well timbered, with some excellent meadow on it, and much more may be made—One hundred acres are in wood. Apply for terms to *Cuthbert Powell*, in Alexandria, or the subscriber near the premises, Fairfax county, Virginia. RICHARD BLAND LEE.

February 16. law8t

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## JAMES BACON,

*At his* GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

*He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms*

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

*TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and
- Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

*WINES.*
- Madeira,
- Buselles,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, piment Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimne, sto spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars, and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

July 8.

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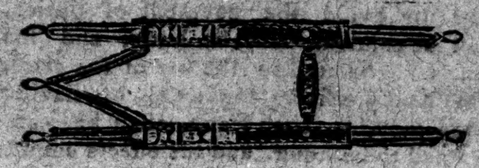

## Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY furpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

*ALSO,*

## Red, Green, & Black Morocco Leather,

By the dozen or single skin—for sale at Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in Prince-street. d19m

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## FRESH SEEDS.

*NICHOLAS HINGSTON,*

Respectfully informs the public, that he hath removed from King street, to his old stand, in Fairfax street,

*Where he hath for sale,*

RED and white Clover, just received, Timothy seed, Orchard Grass, Lucern—and will receive by first arrival from London, a quantity of Burnet and Rye Grass.

*Also on hand*, a general assortment of Kitchen Garden and Flower seeds and roots, Medicinal and Bird seeds, Pot Herbs, &c. a quantity of large Lombardy Poplars, young Locust and Peach trees, large Catalpas, and a variety of flowering trees and shrubs. Also, all kinds of Garden Utensils—best London made Pruning Knives, Flower Pots, Chimney Ornaments and Root Glasses, with a general assortment of China, Glass and Queen's ware, fresh Teas, and a good assortment of Groceries.

March 3 d5t,eo1w,1awt31May

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## Robert Gray,

*BOOKSELLER, King-street, Alexandria,*

*Has just received from New-York,*

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS:

SECRET HISTORY of the court and cabinet of St. Cloud; Watts's logic; Misses' magazine; Bell's British theatre, bound in calf and elegantly gilt; Took's pantheon; Saurin's sermons; Sherlock on death; pocket bibles assorted; Gillie's Greece, elegantly bound; Cowper's poems, calf gilt; life of Petrarch, calf gilt; Fool of quality; Tom Jones; Humphrey Clinker; Marmontell's memoirs, 4 vols. fine London edition, elegantly bound, only one copy received; Marmontell's moral tales; Mysteries of Udolpho; Peregrine Pickle; Roderick Random; McLaurin's algebra; Bonnycastle's algebra; nautical almanacks for the year 1807; Edinburgh new dispensatory; Brown's elements of medicine; Bennet's letters; Burgh's dignity of human nature; Berkley's minute philosopher; Paley's natural theology; Denman's midwifery; Wallis on diseases; Burton's lectures: Dwight's geography: Griffith's letters; Bell on ulcers; Steuben's military discipline; Stephen's artillery discipline; shipwreck, a poem; Shakespeare's works; children of the abbey; Olney Hegmus; Cicero Delphini; Quincey's lexicon: Franklin's works, 3 vols. octavo, [London;] Parkin's tour; memoirs of Talleyrand.

*Lately received from Philadelphia,*

Brooke's general gazetteer; Bell's surgery; Mrs. Chapone's letters; Goldsmith's Rome abridged; Lavoiser's chemistry; medical pocket book; Milton's works; Plutarch's lives; Rollin's ancient history; Porteus's sermons; Marsillon's sermons;—Thompson's seasons; Young's Night Tho'ts; domestic encyclopaedia; history of America, and the life of William Pitt.

*ON HAND,*

A selection of the British classics, in 39 vols. bound in calf and ornamented with plates; Mavor's voyages and travels, in 24 vols. with plates, and bound in calf; Mavor's universal history, 25 vols. in boards.

Dr. Rees's cyclopaedia, vol. 3d. part 1st. is expected by the first arrival from Philadelphia. Subscribers who have not received the former numbers are requested to send or call for them immediately for their own convenience as they will find it more difficult to pay for 4 or 5 numbers at a time than for one.

March 3. 1aw2m

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TO BE RENTED,

*THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE* now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts Newton & Co.—ALSO, the vacant *STORE* adjoining. They are large and convenient and will be rented low. Apply to

*J. H HOOE.*

July 28. 1aw

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*FOR SALE*

*On advantageous terms,*

A THREE STORY *BRICK WARE-HOUSE*, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the *Shipping or Grocery* business—Also, a LOT of GROUND at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

## TO RENT.

*And immediate possession given,*

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by *Jacob Hoffman*—an excellent stand for the DRY GOOD business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 1. 3tawtf

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## Just Published,

*By ROBERT GRAY, at his Book and Stationary Store, King-street.*

A NEW EDITION OF THE

## ENGLISH READER

OR

## Pieces in Prose and Poetry,

Selected from the best writers, designed to assist young persons to read with propriety and effect; to improve their language and sentiments, and to inculcate some of the most important principles of piety and virtue; with a few preliminary observations on the propriety of good reading. By LINDLEY MURRAY, author of English grammar, exercise, &c. Price 75 cents, bound in strong and durable leather.

March 16. 2aw2m

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## TO BE SOLD,

*For ready Money,*

To the highest bidder, at Public Auction, at DAWSON'S TAVERN, in the town of LEESBURG, in the county of Loudon, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May next (if fair, if not, the first fair day) by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States for the 5th circuit in the Virginia district, pronounced in November term 1806, in a suit depending between the executors of *Daniel Mildred*, deceased, who was surviving partner of *Mildred* and *Roberts*, plaintiffs—and *Samuel Hough*, *Mahlon Hough* and others, defendants—

112 acres of Land, lying in the county of Loudon, on the Kitockton Run, being a part of a tract called Scotland Tract.—A tract containing 38 acres, with a Merchant Mill thereon, also a part of the before mentioned tract—Also 108 acres of Land, likewise a part of Scotland Tract, or as much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armstead Long,
Charles F. Mercer, } Comm'rs.

Richmond, March 6. 2awts

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## TO BE SOLD,

*For ready Money,*

To the highest bidder, at public auction, at DAWSON'S TAVERN, in the county of Loudoun and town of LEESBURG, on *Wednesday*, the 6th of May next, if fair; if not, the next fair day; by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the fifth circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term last, in a suit depending in said court between the executors of *Daniel Mildred*, deceased, who was surviving partner of *Mildred* and *Roberts*, plaintiffs—and *Samuel Hough* and others defendants,

300 acres of Land, near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg; or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armstead Long,
Charles F. Mercer, } Comm'rs.

Richmond, March 6. 2awts

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## PUBLIC SALE.

*TO BE SOLD, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next,*

The Lots of Ground, with the Improvements, now occupied by Mr. *Hugh Smith*, together with the whole remaining part of the said two Lots, containing half a square, save 42 feet 6 inches on Royal, and 112 feet on Queen-street, needed to end now in the occupation of *John Wagneville*.—The said Lots bounded on the south by the lots formerly belonging to the late *William Ramsay*; on the east by Royal-street, on the north by Queen-street, and on the west by Pitt-street. One third of the purchase money to be paid down; the remainder in 1, 2, or 3 years, as may suit the purchaser. A deed of trust and bond will be required to secure the payment of principal and interest thereon, annually. If any person wish to contract by private sale, previous to April, they may apply to *John Longden*, who is authorised to bargain for the same. If the property be not sold it will be leased on ground rent for every on very low terms.

February 25. 2awts

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